WASHINGTON.

CUNTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

serves check the regularity of their indulgence r surrender any portion of their accusioned howance. It is curious to note that remanded currers in making up the calculation of the immended cost of a ton of iron put in \$2.50 as reseed cost of a ton of iron put in \$2.50 as reseed cost of whiskey, and the employer and the monthly payill to cover this new item in the ordinates of induces in the length of about 10 in the monthly payill to cover this new item in the ordinates in the length of the line of the monthly payill to cover this new item in the ordinates in the length of the line of the same of induces in the length of the thin the consumption of induces in the length of the same of the collected. The care temptation to of the immostion of high duties on the collection of the honest important design, calls for the concention of the honest important distiller. The carrying of wool out of the kingdom as formerly purished in England by the imposition heavy penalties; and we have found that entremption of the supersessed by heavy penalties and their prompt enforcement. That a large trade has entering the supersessed by heavy penalties and their prompt enforcement. That a large trade has entering the supersessed by heavy penalties and their prompt enforcement. That a large trade has entering the supersessed by heavy penalties and their prompt enforcement. That a large trade has entering the supersessed by heavy penalties and their prompt enforcement. That a large trade has entering the supersessed by the supersessed has been carried on the past year in the manufacture of all copper stills there is abundant evidence. If these and carried on the past year in the manufacture of all copper stills there is abundant evidence. If the supersessed in the supersessed by the Revenue Commissioner order to increase his efficiency. It is believed that country as well as Congress are in favor of obtaining the modifications, a slarge part of the changes in the as to spirits proposed by the Revenue Commissioner order to the super income is derived, the habitudes of the different is who pay the tax, the difficulty of apportioning it cach will have paid in just proportion to every porson, leaving each relatively in the same condition of the perplexities become almost insurmountable, aming such views, and the pressing exigencies havesed, we have undertaken to lessen but not to by remove the weight of the income tax. To this e propose to exempt the first thousand collars of person from any tax, and only to reach any excess d that amount. This will increase the sum exempt six hundred dollars to one thousand dollars. Exhow much of a reduction it will make in coepis cannot be foretold, but probably not from ten to lifteen per cent, while it kely to diminish the number of persons nearly one had. If it should excuse fifty thousand is, then the reduction would amount to a million for every such fifty thousand persons. There is, as, no just reason for excusing any portion of the e of any one from the tax except that of the hard-rich mainlifty of persons with a limited income to any part of it. But in a republican form of govern their rates of tax aton, recognizing no class social favors; we ought not to create a class of burdens. Persuing this principle, the majority Committee of Ways and Means have agreed to call favors; we ought not to create a class-ourdens. Pursuing this principle, the majorit fourmittee of Ways and Means have agreed rition of the bill which makes the income ta se year a uniform one of five per centum uponal gains. The loss to the revenue will be large 17,000,000, and it will be for the House to say the bill shall stand as reported, or whether any other direction is more urgently demanded tist of exemptions we strove to reach earlied tiges upon which a reduction of cest could bring the masses of our people; and those reduct has have so small margins of profit as to the damage of being annihilated by evens. il a tax as five or even three per cent, which tax anfrequently, in case of branches of business closed red by foreign competition, in excess of what ma small a tax as five or even three per cent, which tax is not unfrequently, in cage of branches of busness closely severed by foreign competition, in excess of busness closely severed by foreign competition, in excess of what may be considered a regular and satisfactory profit. The mailitary power of the United States needs no calogizing from any quarter. Its efficiency at home is not bkely to be questioned; and when it is challenged elsewhere at will be time onough to answer back. Its financial power also, even in the agonies of civil strice, has been vindicated. No stain of dishonor rests upon its credit. Kerry promise has been kept with entire good faith. No creditor holding the obligations of the nation has had to do more than to ask and receive. No faithful scider has closed his service without receiving at the same moment with his honorable discharge the last dollar due. Is there, therefore, any lurking danger as to our present or future financial condition? The confidence of the people in their own government cannot be that in. The vigor and clasticity of American industry is unravialed. Our resources, abundant today, will be greater to-morrow. No empire, ancient or modern, over received, daily or annually, revenues of equal magnitude. And the wealth hidden in our mountains if it could be placed in the balance would make our national debt kick the beam. Where, then, is the cloud no bigger than a man's hand? It rises only in that quarter from which disloyal representatives may come, open and inchoate repudiators, lusting for power. Save us from tiese, and the United States government will survive with its credit and civil glories radiant with youth and the fame of ages, long after the final chapter in the his try of anti-republican governments shall have been written.

Mr. Karnene pext addressed the House. He expressed

these, and the United Stabes government will survive with its credit and civil glories radiant with youth and the fame of age, long after the final chapter in the history of anti-republican governments shall have been written.

Mr. Reynond den and the stable of the House. He expressed the belief that Congress should begin at once to make he me appropriation for paying off the principal of the mational debt. He did not think it wise to provide less than fifty millions the first year for that object, to be increased from year to year, as the system of taxation may be perfected and as the industry of the country may gradually come to adapt itself to the new principles. An annual revenue of three hundred and twenty-four millions and the principal and interest of the public dot. That debt, great as it was, was not greater than the people could bear, and would bear cheerfully and for the people thornselves, and for the people thornselves, and is necessary to the the same of the people in accluses and for the people thornselves, and is necessary to that it would not crippie their energies. It is noted by a distinct the provide be adjusted to that the people intight bear it could be adjusted to that the people intight bear it could be adjusted to that the people intight bear it could be adjusted to that the people intight bear it could be adjusted to that the people intight bear it could be adjusted to that the people intight bear it could be put where it could be beat borne, not where it could be placed and their backs, not it their arms. The two great sources from which the revenue was to be collected were on impacted goods and upon domestic manufactures. The Screenary of the Irosaury enumerated the revenue from existents at one imports would be more likely to reach one hundred and fifty millions each year. He proposed to raise two hundred millions, but he (it.) Raymond, thought that it was estimated too small, and that the dues of the country which the law and fifty millions each year. He proposed to raise two hundr

create disaffection on the part of a targe portion of the community. The annual product of whistey sight be set down as high as forty million gallons a year. Last year it was eighty millions. Even at one dollar a gallon the tax would produce to the government \$40,000,000 a year. But he doubted whether at the present rate the government would realize half that amount. His own opinion was that a duty of one dollar a gallon would yield more revenue than two dollars a gallon would yield more revenue than two dollars a gallon would yield more revenue than two dollars a gallon. He thought as to the small manufacturers, such as tailors, dressmakers, shoemakers, &c., the tax should be removed entirely, as its yield hardly paid the expenses of collection, and he should, at the proper time, submit motions to that effect.

feet.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill by sections for amendment. The first section being that imposing a tax of five cents per pound on cotton.

Mr. Lyxen moved an amendment excepting six hundred pounds of cotton in the hands of the producers. Pending its consideration the House at half-past four o clock P. M. adjourned.

SPORTING.

The Turf.
FASHION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING

five, in harness. | Time | Pair |

start at one hundred to fifty, and the betting was very brisk. Sam won the pole and got away with the best of the start, and led around the turn two lengths; but breaking up as he neared the quarter pole he passed that

made a third break as he cause.

mane beat him to the score over two lengths, in 2:35 ½.

Third Heat.—Sam got a good lead and went around the turn with a break two lengths ahead of Lida, and passed the quarter pole in thirty-nine and a half seconds. He broke up twice on the backstretch, and still was a length and a half in front at the half-mile pole, in 1:185½; but going up the Flushing end he broke again, and then Lida passed him and was a length clear at the three-duarter pole, and going steadily up the homestretch won

a very sharp stugges gave it a dead heat. Time, 2:49%.

F.f.b. Heat.—Ow) again took the lead and kept in front until near the three-quarter pole, who is the brown took sides with him, and another exciting contest brought them to the score with their heads together, and again the judges gave it a dead heat. Time, 2:50, front to the half-mile pole, which he passed first by a head. They alternated occasionally with the 1 ad up the Flushigs end, but up the homestretch Ow! ran a little too much, and succeeded in keeping the lead and winning by half a length, making the heat in 2:46.

The owners of the horses then agreed to draw, as darkness was setting rapidly in, and all the outside bels were declared off.

victor, beating a Mickey Free coit, dam Bettle Ward's dam, and Alice Farris. The latter was distanced in the second heat. Time, 1-48½—148½. Ancel, by Lexington, dam by imported Yorkshire, won the three mile race, beating Easter and Saratoga, the latter distanced in the first heat. Time, 5:48½—5.46. The track was in good order, but the attendance was not as large as anticipated.

The National Came.

Never was there as much interest manifested in regard to the movements of the leading clubs of the meyear. Yesterday afternoon over a thousand spe were assembled on the Capit oline grounds, at Bedford, to witness one of the practiced games of the champion club, the fine weather and the curiosity to see the newly organized nine of the Atlantics being the great atnewly organized nine of the Atlantics being the great attraction. But seven of the nine put in an appearance, P. O'Brien and Galain being absent. A very good field was selected in opposition to the nine, including McDiarmed and Galpin; of the star; Kelly, of the Resolute; Gibson, of the Charter Oak, of Hartford, and four of the old nine of the Atlantics. The game proved to be a one-sided one, as far as the score was concerned, although the field nine mide some good catches, and played their bases well; but on batting they found Fotts' ptching, supported as it was by first class fielding, too much for them. The rivalry between the Excelsion and Atlantic clubs, created by the secession from the ranks of one dub to another, has made the movements of both matters of considerable interest to the fraternity at large. The struggle between them will be as to which will win the most victories and make the highest total score out of an equal number of games, as neither club will play a match with the other, we learn.

We give the score below:—
FIRST NIME.

١	FIRED NINE.	FIRST NINE.				
ı	Players. Outs.	Runs.	Playe	rz.	Outs.	Runs.
ı	Ireland, c 2	0	Smith,			
ı	Babcock, E. E 1	2	Chapma			
1	Boerum, r. f 1	0				
3	Joe Oliver, c. f 2	0				
4	McDiarmed, 2 b. 1	0	S. Smit	b. r. f.	2	
1	McDiarmed, 2 b. 1 Galpin, 1 b 2		Potts, p		. 2	
3	Gibson, 3 b 3	0	Potts, p McDona	dd. c.	f. 2	
9	Kerly, p 2	0	Flynn,	-	2	
à	Powers, 1 f 1	1	Kenney	2 b	2	
ä	manually as account.	- 42		,		
1	Total	. 3	Total		15	36
Ì		INN	INGR.			
H	Clubs. 1	it. 1	M. 3d.	41h.	5th.	Total.
9	Field nine		0 0	2	0	2
	First nine1		6 8	3	7	36
9	Umpire—Mr. Steele, Scorer—Mr. Monk.	, of th	e Atlant	a club.	1100	
	The state of the s					

EXCELSION CLUB. The Excelsior nine plays against the field to-day at

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL—A stated meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council took place yesterday afternoon. A communication was received from the Metro

noon. A communication was received from the Metropolitan Board of Health relative to removing the garbage and swill from the city. Referred to the Health
Committee.

A communication was received from the Nassau Water
Pepartment submitting a statement of expenses for the
year ending May 1, 1807, viz.—Salaries, 227,600, printing
and stationery, \$2,254; office expenses, \$1,000; contingencia, \$4,600; taxes, \$1,200; Ridgewood engine house,
for operating expenses, \$81,181 60; Mount Prospect
engine, \$4,132; expenses estimated for repairs of conducts, posseds and reservoirs, and expenses of distriction, \$38,241 80. Total, \$100,450 40. The communication was referred to the Water and Drainage Committee.

tion, 188, 241 80. Total, \$106,450 40. The communication was referred to the Water and Drainage Communication was adopted authorizing the Street Communication was adopted authorizing the Street Communication to report all dangerous streets, unhealthy cesspools and sinks requiring immediate attention, that the review may be at-ried eithout delay. A communication was received from P. W. Enga, Secretary of the Metropolitys Fire Separation, properly to all engines New 14, 47 and 53, now in use in the Western District, and steam engine No. 30, now doing d ty in the Eastern District, for the againguity sum of \$6,000, the proposal to remain open for ion slags. Referred to Joint Fire Committee.

Adderman Haynaway presented a resolution asking his Honor the Mayer and the comparation of \$20,000 for repairs and improvements of the public bolishing, with especial reference to the City HAM. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee, with estructions to examine the subject and reprint over to the Leard the amon in necessary for the rungues of the Western District was received stud seeps.

A resolution was referred to the Health Committee which contemplates the creation of a bathur, establishment on the East river, where the papie of all classes can have free access to sail water da a squall charge, as a preventive of chelera.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

CURIOUS EFFECTS OF THE SUNDAY LAW.

A GENERAL SPREE VESTERDAY.

"Modification" of the Sunday Clause.

Order for the Relief of Restaurants and Their Customers.

Numerous Arrests for Violation of the Excise Law. &c.

city to escape the operations of the ordinance, and those that remained in the city were much vexed at the dull-

sued by the Superintendent of Police, which circulated too late among the police on Saturday night, so that its privoleges could not be available, will greatly relieve the Reepers of restaurants when another Sunday comes. It is true that no iliquors shall be sold at the bar; but any kind of liquor, whether strong or light, spirituous liquors as well as beer and wine, may be furnished to any person at his dinner or supper table. This will be a great relief to all the German innke pers and beer retailers, for all and every one of this class will claim to keep a restaurant, which, to a certain extent, they can claim. They probably will be able to make a good case in claiming the privileges afforded by the order referred to, for there is hardly a layer beer shop in the city where meals are composed of nothing cise but Swiss and Limburg cheese, green cheese, pickled herrings and ham and eggs. Although the order is not intended to imply that everybody can make a Bacchanalian feast at the restaurants, it is very I kely that every Keeper of a run and grogshop will find it worth while to transform his place into a so-called restaurant, so suit himself. It remains to be seen how the runday law will operate when this "modification" will go in force, and whether everybody interested will not "modify" his place and business in such a maner as to circumvent the objects for which the modifica-

BUSINESS AT THE OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR.

About two hundred and fifty applications for license were filed yesterday at the office of the Inspector of Excise, Coional Bartram, which will probably be about the daily average for this week.

Liquer dualers of Richmond county who desire to obtain license, will be heard by the Board on the 21st inst., Kings county on the 22th instant.

The following notice was promulgated yesterday :-

The following notice was promulgated yesterday:—

CFIGER OF DESPECTION OF EXCESS, §

MOTY CHRIST, NEW YORK, May 5, 1865.

All presons doing business in the towns of New Utrecht,
Gravesend, New Lots, Flatbush and Flatlands, in the county
of Kings, who are desired so of obtaining license for the sale
of spirituous liquors, wines, are or beer in quantities less
than five gallons at a time, are hereby notified that a session
of the Board of Excise for the consideration of such applications from the above towns as may be laid before it, will be
held on the 22d day of May, 1866, in the Court Rosun, at Poice Headquarters, at 300 Mulberry street, New York, at Indie
the design of the Court Rosun, at Poice Headquarters, at 300 Mulberry street, New York, at Indie

therein:—
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF EXCISE. 201 MOTT STREET, 2
STR.—I am directed by the Roard of Excise to inform you that a session of the Board will be held on the 24th day of May. 1866, at which applications for license from the village of Astoria and the towns of Finshing. Newtown and Jamaica, in the county of Queens, will be considered, You are invited to be present at this session, and to advise with the Board in regard to the granting of Henness to applicants from the above mentioness to supplicate the considered.

N. B. BARTRAM, inspector of Excise.

me above mentioned towns. They respectively our occurment servant. N. B. BARTHAM, inspector of Excise.

MODIFICATION OF THE SUNDAY LAW.

Superintendent Hennedy has issued an order modifying to some extent the Sunday clause of the Excise law,
by which restaurants will not be compelled to close, but
may serve their customers as usual. Under no circumstances, however, will the sale of liquor be permitted at
the bar, but spiritous liquors, ale or beer may be furnished to any person at the meal of which he is partaking.
This order is not intended to imply that a thirsty epicurean can make a bachanalan feast at the restaurant and
thus circumvent the chipic's for which the modification of
the law is intended. The order was circulated among
the police at an hour so late on Saturday night that its
privileges were not generally available.

privileges were not generally available.

About two hundred and fifty persons whose applications for license had been retused by the Captains of the Sixth, Tenth and Thirteenth Police precincts, assembled at headquarters yesterday morning before the committee of the Excise Commission, Messrs. Acton and Mainerre. The neual routine of referring to the returns, which invariably presented a black mark against the proprietor of the character of the house kept by him, as the protesting individual presented his name at the desk, was gone through with. A few cases were laid over for future consideration, extenuating circumstances appearing to the committee; but blank refusal was more generally the fate of the applicant.

ARRESTS FOR VIOLATING THE EXCISE LAW—AMUSING REFORTS BY FOLICE CAPTAINS.

ING REPORTS BY FOLICE CAPTAINS.

The names of the prisoners arrested on Sunday for violating the Excise law in selling liquor and keeping their places open, who were arraigned before our police magistrates yesterday morning, will be found below.

police magistrates yesterday morning, will be found below.

EFFORE JUSTICE BOWLING.

Win. Sastman, 465 Pearl street; Daniel Lyons, 15 State street; Martin Bowes, 51 Pearl street; August F. Meyer, 96 Elm street; James D. Barr, 279 Greenwich street.

All the above, with the exception of Mr. Barr (discharged), were required by the magistrate to give ball in the sum of \$300 each to answer before the Court of Sessions.

EFFORE JUSTICE LEDWITH.

Jules Bonsheur, 142 Mercer street; Mathias Gassmiller, 300 First avenue; Daniel Healey, 258 Ninth avenue; Philip Reilly, 196 West Eleventh street; Andrew Ryan, 284 Seventh avenue; Charles Albertson, 43 Bedford street; Frederick Bush, 275 avenue A; Hermann Miller, 107 Spring street.

All the offenders were held in \$100 each to answer at court.

All the offenders were held in \$100 cach to answer at court.

All the offenders were held in \$100 cach to answer at court.

Lewis C. Bader, Eleventh avenue and 131st street; John Heindel, Tenth avenue and 129th street; John Hennel, Tenth avenue and 129th street; John Hennel, Ninth avenue and Fortieth street; John Kimble, Seventh avenue and Fifty ninth street; John Kimble, Seventh avenue and Fifty ninth street; John Kornis, New Haven Hotel, Twenty seventh street and Fourth avenue; Wm Hays, 236 Third avenue, Nicholas Ahrens, 426 West Fitty-fourth street; Henry Kimble, Seventh avenue and Fifty-fifth street; Henry Kimble, Seventh avenue and Fifty-fifth street; Henry Kimble, Seventh avenue and Fifty-fifth street; John Moore, Ninth avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets; Mark Maguire, Red House, Harlem.

The seven persons last named were discharged, evidence to being numiciant to hold them, and the others were held in thee hundred dolars each to answer.

It is alley d that in the case of John Kimble, officers MeLaughilu nod Rose, of the Twenty-second pretinet, by previous arrangement, entered the defendant a place, offer which one of them asked for a crank, and they were served with Bourten which for a crank, and they were served with Bourben which, topo which officer MeLaughilu arrestout the proper tor. After bearing the facts in the case, Justice Concolly held Kimble in three hundred delears out, and repured MeLaughilu to give a bend in a sind lar amount to answer the charge of being an accessory to the commission of the effence.

LEGER 24: THER ROLL!

Henry Wood, Free, which held in the commission of the effence.

LEGER 24: THER ROLL!

Henry Wood, Free, which held the others were held in \$260 haif each. The commission of the offence.

parties held having been sent to the District Attorney's office, their places of business could not be learned.

ERPORE JUSTICE MANSPIRED.

Henry Wiseman, No. 247 East Eleventh street; Henry Kessen, No. 473 Water street; George Mohrstadt, No. 115 Third avenue; Frederick Holz, No. 260 East Houston street. The above were held in \$500 bail each, to answer.

Subjoined will be found asset.

street. The above were hold in \$500 bail each, to answer.

Subjoined will be found amusing statements from two of the police captains about parties who had their stores dressed in mourning.—

Captain Hutchings, of the Twenty-second precinct, reports:—"The liquor stores, lager beer saloons and groceries in the precinct were all closed except the Red House, on Second avenue and 10th street, the proprietor of which (Mark Mctsuire) was arrested. The brewery and lager beer saloon of J. J. Meniges, corner of Fourth avenue and Eighty seventh street, bore the American lag at half mast, in proprietor, as to the cause, stated that liberty was dead in America, and he placed the flag at half mast in memory of departed worth—i. e., the end of liquorjeeling and drunken broils; the Sabbath day and peace and happiness are about being brought home to the bosoms of many families."

Captain Jamieson, of the Seventh precinct, reports as follows:—The new Excise law was generally respected in this precinct; nearly all the liquor places were thoroughly closed. Several places admitted a few friends who understood the sign to procure admittance. The doors were kept locked and no persons admitted except the initiated. A lager beer saloon at No. 89 East Broadway, kept by Jacob Steinberg, had his sign draped in mourning, and a placard as follows:—"Mourning the Senday Law." No complaints have been made at this station against drunken husbands or wives, and no street fights have been reported, heretofore very common occurrences, particularly on Sunday.

THE EXCISE LAW IN SROOKLYN.

The provision of the new Excise law prohibiting the

aghts have been reported, heretofore very common occurrences, particularly on Sunday.

THE EXCISE LAW IN BROOKLYN.

The provision of the new Excise law prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sunday was not so strictly observed as it was at first supposed; but when we compare the number of arrests with the number of places where liquors are sold during the week, it may be said that Brooklyn passed a very quiet Sunday. Yeakerday morning the off-inders were marshalled before Justice Cornell and the following cases passed upon:—Baniel Meschutt, No. 3 Fulton street, case postponed; John Commellas, 25 Fulton street, fined \$30; John Kelm. 22 Bridge street, fined \$30; Charles Prince, 195 York street, fined \$30; John Bollman, 39 Main street, fined \$30; Michael Briordy, Front and Stewart streets, fined \$30; Jacob Otter, Flatbush avenue, fined \$30; Michael Briordy, Front and Stewart streets, fined \$30; Geo. Wessell, corner Third avenue and Carroll street, fined \$50; Martin H. Bømer, fined \$30; Neil Doherty, corner of Warren and Cofumbia streets, fined \$30; Francis Ferguson, Connover near Walcott street, fined \$50; Francis Ferguson, Connover near Walcott street, fined \$50; Jno. H. Malber, case adjourned; Richard Addis, Atlantic near Boerum street, fined \$30; Hurn Goldridge. The result of the arrests for violating the law was twenty-six, besides seven arrests for intoxication. The total applications for liceuses granted, as reported at the Inspector's office, is

JEFF DAVIS.

No Indications of the Speedy Trial in Virginia of Jeff Davis-His Wife Finds his Health Failing and will Apply for

his Parole of the Fort, &c.
OUR PORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.
FORTRESS MORROE, May 5, 1866. opening sessions of the United States Court in Norfolk Davis should be carried away in her, whither and wherefore no one in the steamer would tell, and no one here could tell. As for Jeff Davis humself, the subject of all the anxieties and surmises, he shows still the same patient waiting for results he has for months past. He may keep up a large amount of thinking, but if he does, he does not speak out his thoughts much. Meantime it is to be presumed that while the present companionship of his wife makes him more impatient to breathe and enjoy the air of freedom again. I stated eyesterday that his wife purposed remaining as long as he was kept here. This morning an order came from Wachington, directing that a casemate be assigned her for her personal use and occupancy long as she might require it. She expressed a preference for a room in Carroll Hall, where her heshand is confined, and an officer very politely offered to vacate his room for her; but General-Miles could not go beyond his orders. Being on the good footing the evidently is at Washington, it is pessible that she may speedily succeed in having her preferences in the matter of a room gratified. Whatever she may do about this, I am told that she has determined on one thing at once, an application for parole of the fort for Mr. Davis. She finds him much weaker than he was. The weakness is most appeared to his legstying him a toltering and insecure

Doring his visit here yesterday Secretary McCutloch unknown.

CONDITION OF THE STREETS.

there is Room for Improvement, &c.

The condition of the streets of New York were never moment. There are many streets which might be much better than they are in this regard, and here and there the nauseous ash and garbage box may be seen filled and offensive to the senses, but in general the streets of the city are cleaner at the present moment than they have been for a year at least.

THE FIRST AND SECOND WARDS.

The streets of the First ward, though in a better condition than usual, might be a good deal improved, partioutarly the lower part of Greenwich street, MorrisRécior, Stone, Pearl, Bridge, Front and Fletcher, and
the lower part of Washington street, besides many
places along the docks. On these there is here and there
a good deal of garbage and decayed vegetable matter
strewn around, and they also contain, in many places,
pools of stagmant water which emit unhealthy vapors.
All those streets require to be better attended to than they
are, particularly as there are many of the poorer citizens
living in them who are compelled, by the high rents, to
live together in crowded tenements, where health is at
all times precarious. The other streets of the First ward
are as clean as they can reasonably be expected to by,
and the same may be said of the streets of the Second
ward, without a single exception.

THIND AND FIFTH WARDS.

Turning to the Third ward, there is very little to complain of in the condition of the streets of these
more garbage, decayed vegetable and other matter of an
unhealthy nature in the streets than there ought to be.
The streets of the Fifth ward are in much the same condition as those of the Third, with the single exception of Church street and parts of some of the streets

THE FOURTH AND SIXTH WARDS.

dition as those of the Third, with the single exception of Church street and parts of some of the streets bordering on the North river.

THE FOURTH AND SIXTH WARDS.

The streets in the Fourth and Sixth wards are not clean as a general thing, but they are the reverse. The population of these wards mostly dwell in tenement houses, and are more crowded together, probably, than that of any other section of the city. The streets are narrower and more awampy, too, in many places, and require for all these reasons more attention perhaps than the streets of any other wards in New York. There are several of the streets in these wards tolerably well cleaned, it is true, but Cherry street, Roosevelt street. Balavia street, Ods street, James street, the lower portion of Oliver street, near the East river, Mott street, Fark street, Mulberry street, Baxter street, the castern end of Franklin street and many others require attention from the cartmen and sweepers. The condition of Fark and Baxter streets, Farticularly, is bad, and should not be allowed to remain so at this season of the year a single hour. They are in the very heart of the Sixth ward, and positience in them, or infectious disease of any kind, would prebably be more destructive to human life than in almost any other portion of the city, because of their teeming populations and the wrethed manner in which too many people are compelled to dwell in the buildings which crowd these narrow streets. While the streets of these wards are generally in need of cleaning, nevertheless it must be acknowledged that they are not a badly off as we have been accustomed to see them on former occasions.

THE SEVENTH, RIGHTH, NINTH AND TENTH WARDS. The streets of these wards are generally in need of cleaning, nevertheless it must be acknowledged that they are not a badly off as we have been accustomed to see them on former occasions.

THE SEVENTH, RIGHTH, NINTH AND TENTH WARDS. The streets of the Eighth ward, as well as those of the Fifteenth, are in general clean, except about the

before, and indeed the condition which was usual until lately. There are up town also, at present, many streets which may be rendered still cleanor, yet there are few who will complain of the present condition of the streets of the city above Fourteenth street. The Seventh and Ninth avenues both require attention, bowever, as well

THE DEERING MASSACRE.

the Two Infants—Fear of Mob Vengeance Restrained Him from Confessing at First, &c., &c.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, May 7.]
Anton Probst has confessed. Yesterday afternoon, in the presence of his spiritual advisor, the paster of St. Alphonsus Catholic church, Mr. Ferkins, the superintendent of the prison, and the medical staff on duty at the prison, Anton Probst made a free, voluntary and open confession—such a confession as stamps him to be the most bloodthirsty wr tch known in the annals of history. He killed all the members of the D cring family.

He was visited by his spiritual advisor late in the afternoon, who entered into conversation with him, and in the presence of the above named officials Probst was told that his best course, both in a spiritual and moral point of view, was to confess all he know about the tragedy, and to tell the Gool's truth. He was told that his obligations to the authorities, by whom he had been treated so kindly, and every consideration in the future, demanded that he should make a clean breast of it.

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CONFENSION.

He stated that he had no accomplice, and conce'ved the horrible or me unaided and alone. The theory of the murder as produced on the trial, and the one so generally accepted by the public, is entirely true in its main parts. He states that he conceived the murder on Friday, and that night slept with the boy whom he intended to make his first victim, namely, Cornelius Carcy. He knew that Carcy was working near the hay-rack, and he proceeded there with the large axe, but his heart falled him three times before he co. lid induce himself to strike the unsuspecting boy the fatal blow. At last he mustered sufficient courage and went at he flendsish work, killing Carcy just in the manner he frequently described. The sight of the blood of the boy, Probst states, produced in him a devilia and blood thirsty feeling, and he determined at once to murder the entire family. He disposed of the body of the boy as described before so often, and then deliberately walked over to the house. He entered, and told "Charlie," the little boy next in years to "Willie," who was absent, that he wanted him to help him to do some work in the barn. The little fellow followed hun, and as soon as he got him inside the barn door he despatched hu with the smail are he had secured. He then went back to the house and told Mrs. Deering that semething was the matter with one of the cows and he wanted her to come to the barn. She went and he followed, and as soon as she entered inside he struck her in the head and killed her. He then states that he went back to the house and told Mrs. Deering that semething was the matter with one of the cows and he wanted her to come to the barn. She went and he followed, and as soon as she entered inside he struck her in the head and killed her. He then states that he went back to the house and only the him and her of the cower at her in the head and place

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The confession as reported to the faquirer contain some further details of Probst and his horrible crime. He says he had no thought of committing the murder at the time of hiring with Deering, but casculated on robbing him of the money which he had seen him counting. He had never said anything about it to any one. He came to this country in 1863 in the ship Columbus, from Bremen, and never did anything wrong in Germany. His father and mother were still living at Baden. He is twenty-four years of age. He was a supposed to such a contingency. To make the contingency.

lumbus, from Bremen, and never did anything wrong in Germany. His father and mother were still living at Baden, He is twenty-four years of age. He enlisted twice and deserted; first in the Forty-first New York, and then in the Fifth cavarity. He planned every day to get Decring's money; but never had a chance. He says:—"My first plan was to kill him and get the money. I could not get the money in any other way. I thought of killing them at the house as they came down in the morning. I get the axe sometimes ready for them when they came down evenings. I get some good chances; but my heart failed me."

After decribing the manner of murdering Cornelius Carey, and Mrs. Decring and her children, he gives the following explanation of the killing of the infants:—"Then I went over to the house and took Annie and toid her that her mother wanted to see her in the stable. She did not say a word. Then I took little baby; I took it on my arm. The little girl walked alongside of me. I left little baby on the first cornor as you go into the stable, playing in the hay. When I went to the same place where I killed the others, she looked around like for her mother, who was in the hay. She did not say anything. I knocked her down at the first blow, and cut her throat same as the others, when I went back and got the little baby, and struck it on the head in the same place. I hauled them into the same place. After describing the killing of Deering and Miss Dolan, the fiend says he took out Mr. Deernn's pocketbook, but only got seventeen dollars, including a counterfeit three dollar note. He was not lying now. He thought they had much money. After securing other articles, revolver, &c. (afterwards found in his possession), he washed and dressed himself, putting Deering's clothes on, and then eat some bread and butter. The secondrel frequently lauched while detailing his confession of these horrible crimes.

Scientific.

MACADAMEZING STREETS.

It is revoted that the weed for macadam in the streets of

It is reported that the use of macadam in the streets of Paris having been condemned by the physicians as unwholesome, M. Haussmann, has determined to pave the roads in future with other materials.

Paris having been condemned by the physicians as unwholesome, M. Haussmann has determined to pave the
roads in future with other materials.

A. M. Simonin, a French savant, publishes the result of
some very interesting experiments made by himself on
this subject. Until now the only researches made at
considerable depths tended to fix the law of temperature
in regard to altitude. M. Simonin's experiments were
for the purpose of ascertaining the increase of atmospheric pressure under similar circumstances. As this
increase has generally been found to be 1 millimetre for
every 10 metres as we descend, it remained to be seen
whether the same would be the case in the shafts of
mines where the air, confined in a narrow space, is at
the same time exposed to the action of a powerful
draught, and more or less imprentated with steam, and
at various temperatures. Operating in very deep shafts,
the author had the opportunity of bringing the barometer
below the level of the sea. His experiments were conducted in the basis of the Saone and Loire, where the
coal pits of the Creuzot and Epimac are situated. The
shafts are here 400 metres deep, and since the average
eading of the barometric aititudes at the orifices is
about 355 metres above the level of the sea, M. Simonic
operated at a clear depth of 45 metres below that level
From his observations it appears that at Epimac, as re
gards temperature, there is an increase of 1 degree on
tegrade for every 50 metres of vertical descent; and, as
regards pressure, a rise of 1 millimetre in the barometer
for 11 degrees of vertical descent, and an increase of pressure of 1 millimetre for every 10 metres. The averages,
therefore, are—For temperature, 1 degree for 45 metres,
and for pressure, 1 millimetre for 105; metres. M. Simonin has taken care to operate only on shafts through
which pure air enters, for the der which leaves the mine
is vitiated and unduly heated from various causes. The
shutt should also be water-tight, and the woodwork as
and for pressure. I millimetre f

THE DECAY OF EUILDING STONES AND MEANS OF

the complained of as absolutely dangerously dirty at present.

The sing out of the Thirteenth ward into the SLEVENTH AND SEVENTERNYH WARDS, there are several streets in both of them which require attention from the sweepers, and among these may be noticed areans at B, C and D, and several of the streets received in the first considering in the river.

The upper part of by city s in general very well cleaned considering the sales in the sales at the sales are sales and an appearance of decay, but there exists before a considering the sales are sales and sales a

NEW AUSTRALIAN BIRDS AND FISH.

A Melbourns, Australian, paper says:—A very r
ble-looking bird was killed a short time agont All
It had the neck of a heron, short thick legs, w
like a duck, portions of its coat like a seal, an

sa fish, but is unit for food.

SUBMARINE TUNNEL BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

A Paris letter, dated April 8, says.—A submarine tunnel is seriously contemplated between Calais and Dover.

Last week a perfect brigade of geometricians and navamen went down to study the possibility of carrying out this project. Levels were taken, plans drawn, &c., under the direction of M. Thome de Gamond. It will be remembered that a special commission appointed by the Emperor made a report some years ago, in which the teachbility of the project was proved, inasmuch as the submarine rocks of which the Straits are formed offer no serious obstacle to its realization. M. Gamond has made surveys every year since this report was drawn up of the ground, and has decided that artificial islands will not be required, but that the tunnel can be constructed in four galleries, the longest of which will not exceed ten kilometres.

very careful how he exposes the forces under his command to such a contingency. The subject is one of first rate importance, and we venture to predict that a very great length of time will not elapse without the country requiring to be satisfied that the government estimate it at its proper value.

PULVERIZED TURPENTINE AND ITS USES.

Some interesting experiments have been made in the

PULVERIZED TURPENTINE AND ITS USES.

Some interesting experiments have been made in the Russian Admiralty in St. Potersburg, on the different uses to which pulverized turpentine can be applied. With his new lamp Captain Spakoffsky produced a flame two feet high, with which steel and copper were easily melted. He afterwards showed a small steamboat, twenty-four feet long, of two-horse power, which, with a consumption of six pounds of pulverized turpentine per horse power, attained a speed of six knots. He is building a boat of six-horse power, and hopes to reduce the consumption of fuel very considerably. As by means of the turpentine lamp they considerably. As by means of the turpentine lamp the steam can be raised in ten minutes, it can, the Captain says, be advantageously applied to small craft on short trips, and it is said that several boats built on this principle will ply on the Neva during the summer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A.—BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.
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